FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1839. [NO. 1148.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., May 21, 1839. 47tf

Advertisement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILLIAM W. McFARLAND,—Mr. McRae came to see me about this report that is in circulation about that note, and wanted me to give him a line to you from me. I can say that I never believed it, only what you told me. I am satisfied about it, and am willing to sign any thing that you will draw up that will clear him, that you can and will sign. Mr. McFarland, it is out of my power to come to see you today.

STAFFORD GIBSON.
May 9, 1839.

We, the undersigned, having understood that there is or has been a report quite prevalent in circulation as regards C. T. McRae's having forged our names to a certain Note, take pleasure in saying we fully believe he did not.

WM. McFARLAND.
May 10, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Richmond County.

This is to certify, that it was the information that I received from William W. McFarland that caused me to believe the report with regard to a Note being in circulation signed by C. T. McRae, Stafford Gibson and W. McFarland.

STAFFORD GIBSON.
May 12, 1839.

N. B.—I have in my possession the originals of the above correspondence between Stafford Gibson and William W. McFarland, as well as Mr. Gibson's certificate at bottom, and can prove the signatures of each as represented above.

CHARLES T. McRAE.
Marlborough District, S. C., May 20, 1839. 47-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY,

Between { George B. Atkins, and Edward Webster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Webster, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Bill to the Defendant, requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 25, 1839. 47tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.
Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Just received and for sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS,
11 boxes old TOBACCO,
6 casks LONDON PORTER.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 27, 1839. 47tf

Notice.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., a small bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is about 8 years old, in thin order, and has several white spots on her back, occasioned by the saddle. The Colt is a bay Filly, one year old, and rather badly grown. A liberal compensation will be given for the delivery of one or both of them, and all expenses paid.

Any information respecting them thankfully received.

ISAAC YATES.
Rockingham, May 22, 1839. 47-4w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

WILMINGTON, May 17th, 1839.

PURSUANT to an order of the Stockholders, books of subscription for the unsubscribed balance of the capital Stock of this institution, (being 1179 shares,) will be opened at the following places on the 19th day of June next, and kept open for ten days, viz.

Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Halifax, Tarboro'ugh, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesborough, Wilkesborough, Jonesborough, Rutherfordton, and Oxford.

J. D. JONES, President.
May, 19th, 1839. 46-3w.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose to sale, on Monday the 1st day of July next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Lots and Tracts of Land, to-wit:—

17¾ acres of Land on Harrington Hill, adjoining Beatty, McPherson and others, on a credit of twelve months.

Two Lots of Land in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Grove street, near the Jail, on a credit of six months.

Two Lots in Campbellton, No. 79, 97, and a part of the adjoining Lot, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required in every case.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Clerk & Master.*
May 20, 1839. 46ts

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, at the Town House, on Saturday 1st April, 1839,

ORDERED, That the following constitute the Board of Fire Wardens for the present year:—

JOHN McRAE, Esq., Chief Fire Warden.

Assistant Fire Wardens.
SAM'L T. HAWLEY, Esq., Ward No. 1.
JOSEPH BAKER, Esq., " 2.
JOHN H. COOK, Esq., " 3.
D. A. RAY, Esq., " 4.
JAS. H. HOOPER, Esq., " 5.
THO. L. HYBART, Esq., " 6.

ORDERED, That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee of Vigilance, within the several Wards of the Town, for the present year:—

1st WARD.—Arch'd McLauchlin, Owen Houston, Joseph Hollingsworth.
2d WARD.—C. T. Gardner, Jas. Baker and Edw. W. Willkings.
3d WARD.—J. Arey, B. Rose and J. D. Starr.
4th WARD.—L. S. Belden, Jas. Martine and Geo. McNeill.
5th WARD.—M. McPherson, A. A. McKethan and W. McIntyre.
6th WARD.—Joshua Carmon, R. C. Belden and O. P. Stark.
7th WARD.—Jas. Kyle, Jas. Millar, Ch's Benbow.

(From the Minutes,)
JOHN McLAURIN, *Town Clerk.*
May 14, 1839. 45-1m

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

George Allen and Angus Martin, in support of the Last Will and Testament of John McCallum.

vs.

Henry Jolly, Mary Jolly his wife, and Jas. McCallum.

ISSUE DEVISAVIT VEL NON.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Jolly and Mary Jolly his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in Fayetteville, N. Carolina, that they personally appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of John McCallum, dec'd.

Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

FAR. MARTIN, C. S. C.,
By N. KNIGHT, D. Clk.
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Molasses.

30 HHDS. prime bright Retailing MOLASSES, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
May 21, 1839. 46-4w

BONNETS.

WE have just received a *few*, and expect by the next arrivals to receive an additional supply of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, of various descriptions, which we offer at a small advance.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1839. 46-3w

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by

E. J. HALE.
May 21, 1839.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.
May 18, 1839. 46-tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash.

W. L. C.
May 4, 1839. 44-1m.

Executor's Notice.

AT May Term of Bladen County Court, (last.) the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Alexander Cromartie, deceased, and hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEO. CROMARTIE, *Ex'r.*
Elizabeth Town, May 1839. 46-5wpd

STRAYED,

ON the 3d instant, a FILLY, 2 years old, bay, black mane and long black tail, with a star in her face, in good order when she went off A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for her recovery, or any information thankfully received.

DUNCAN GRAHAM.
Near Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.,
May 10, 1839. 46-*tf.*

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Jonathan Hailey, Charles Hailey, John W. Hailey, and others,

vs.

Lorenzo Hailey, Leon Permenter, Mary and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioners should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Abscilla Hailey,

vs.

Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42tf

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27, 1839. 43tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.
January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructer; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.
English Department, $8 per session.
Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.
The present session will end on the 15th June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.
March 9, 1839. 38-8teow

POETRY.

FROM GALLAGHER'S NEW WESTERN MONTHLY.

CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.

BY C. W. EVEREST.

Lone Night, descending with her sable shroud,
Had darkly canopied the troubled deep!
All, all in gloom was mantled; and the barque
That bore the Saviour, with his timid band,
Held silent on her way: no kindly ray
To aid its guidance—not one glimmering star—
But all was deep, impenetrable gloom!
Still to its doubtful course, that gallant ship
Moved on, obedient, through the dread profound!

* * * * * * *

Hark! to the warning! Mark the quivering gleam!
Down—down—the Tempest plunges on the Sea,
And the mad waves rise up, to buffet it—
And now like angry demons they contend!
Loud peals the thunder—quick the lightnings flash,
The hoarse-toned Tempest howls along the wave,
And Galilee heaves from her rocky base!

But ah! by the red lightning's fitful glare,
What barque is plunging 'mid the billowy strife,
And dashing madly on to fearful doom?
'Tis HIS—the SAVIOUR'S!—Now it mounts the wave,
And rises, threat'ning, to the frowning sky,
And now, down, headlong, in the yawning depths,
While swelling seas break o'er it in their wrath!
But where is HE—the MASTER! heeds he not
The bursting anguish, and heart-rending cry!
Upon the deck, amid the billows roar,
And breaking surges, lo! he sleepeth there,
Calm as an infant, on its nurse's breast!

But now a wave, high rising o'er the deep,
Lifts its dire crest, and like a vengeful fiend
Comes as a mountain on! The 'frighted band
Fly in their frenzy to their sleeping Lord.
And in Despair's lorn accents shriek for aid;
"We perish Master!—save us, save us, Lord!"

He rose, and with a calm, benignant mein,
Looked on the storm: then, with a majesty,
As if the tempest were his willing slave,
Commanded, "*Peace, be still!*"

The thunders hushed—
The trembling lightnings fled away in fear—
The foam-capt surges sunk to quiet rest—
The raging winds grew still—
There was a calm!

HARTFORD, 1838.

Mr. Cooper, the novelist, has recovered $400 damages, in his action for a libel against the publisher of the Otsego County Republican. The suit was tried before Judge Willard at Fonda. Mr. Cooper plead his own case.

Something like the Devil.—A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeeded in making a steam man. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a large colossal statue, the feet of which are placed upon wheels on a rail road, and as he goes thundering over the course the steam comes puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan as pictured out in Revelation.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We promised to make some further remarks relative to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; but in place thereof we insert extracts from a letter that was written to the Editor, from Wilmington, by a gentleman of high character who was on a visit to that town. We doubt not our readers generally will see the author in the sentiments of the writer; so that we should not be taking a very high responsibility if we inserted his name.—The letter does not expressly confer the right to do so, and we are content with publishing the *facts* and *thoughts;* and expressing our thanks to the author, hoping that we may often hear from him on the interesting subject which he has so much at heart, and the details of which he so well understands:

Wilmington, 20th April 1839.

* * * * * * Having been called on to *act* in our Legislature of 1836, and thereby to incur a full share of the responsibility of what was done by them, it is natural for me to feel anxiety about the result of our plans of Improvement. The maxim which guided the State councils of that period, was to "*Do something*," to concentrate our means on works that would be certainly executed; to embark far enough to demonstrate the practicability of improving North Carolina, but not to go so far beyond our present means as to involve the State in a heavy PUBLIC DEBT, should our best devised schemes unexpectedly fail of success! As a member of that Assembly, as a citizen of North Carolina, and as a friend to a judicious and cautious system, for gradually improving "my own native land," I do rejoice to find that our work was not altogether in vain. *Facts* however are better than *speeches*, and I send you a summary. They are not generally known, and if they were, it will do no harm to repeat them. I vouch for their accuracy, since I have *seen* what I *write* to you.

The Rail Road from Wilmington towards Roanoke, is in full and successful operation from Wilmington to Waynesborough, 84 miles, (I say nothing of the 20 miles that are finished at the end next to Roanoke, as I have not *seen* that) and a line of steam boats belonging to the Company, runs every day, and connects Wilmington with Charleston. The *grading* upon the unfinished part of the Rail Road is very far advanced, so far, that the Engineer expects after *July*, to extend the line of *finished* rail-way 10 to 12 miles per month, until the whole is completed! I remark some other things that have surprised me and probably they may interest others.

1st. The country through which this road passes from Wilmington to Waynesborough is so level, that there are only *two points on the whole line of* 84 *miles*, where the excavation is deep enough to hide the carriage or cars!

2nd. At each of these, the length of the excavation, is less than 30 yards, as I should judge, without an actual measurement!

3rd. The curves in the road are very trifling, and for more than half the distance this road is PERFECTLY STRAIGHT!

4th. Even in its present state, (I mean with the Road in operation, but half the distance or a little over it) the receipts for passengers and produce through the whole line, Stages, Steam boats and Cars, average about 800 dollars a day!

5th. There is a mistake in the public mind, (I confess I have heretofore labored under it myself,) about the nature of the country over which this line of Rail way passes. We have supposed it was a sterile waste, dependant on its extremities for support, but not so. I have travelled over most of the Rail Roads north of us, and I doubt if there be any one which passes over a country, that yields more produce for transport than this! Produce is now lying all along the line, at the several *Depots*, although a train is daily employed in its transportation.—The chief profit to the Stockholders will of course proceed from travellers, but the benefit to the *planter* will be great in the facility afforded by the Road, for carrying his produce to market quickly and cheaply! I was reminded, of the discussion on this subject in 1836, when I saw a produce train laden with Bacon, Cotton, *Turpentine*, &c. &c. and if my friend who then confidently supposed and therefore positively asserted, the impossibility of transporting *Turpentine*, on this *Rail Road*, had seen to-day, (as I have) several hundred Barrels deposited at the ware-house from the *Cars*, he would have laughed at his own pledge to "*eat all the Turpentine this road ever conveyed to market!*"

6th. But there is another fact connected with this work that does great honor to the Engineer, while it demonstrates the aptness of our State for Rail Road Improvements. It is this: Though the estimates of the cost were originally made when the price of *labor* was much lower than it is now, the *Rail Road* it is still believed will not cost more than his first *estimate*, and that belief is warranted by the expenditures thus far incurred!

It will indeed be a wonderful event when any great public improvement shall be finished for a sum that falls within the *estimate* of its cost! Nor is this expectation contradicted by the fact that the company has been, or will be, obliged to borrow money, for it must be observed that the prices of steam boats and stages, &c., which have been purchased to set the line into present operation, and for the conveyance of the daily mail, &c., added to the amount of unsubscribed capital, and the instalments not yet called in, equal, if they do not exceed, the sums borrowed. It would be honor enough for one man even if he should do this work for 10 per cent. over his estimates! How gratifying to every real North Carolinian to witness the progress and prospects of this work. It is almost, if not altogether, certain that the stock in this road will be a safe and profitable investment; still it is to my mind most evident, that we are in danger of falling into error when we regard the effect it is to produce *of itself* in elevating the commercial character of North Carolina or increasing the trade of our chief port, *Wilmington*. As a *stock*—as an investment of money for the sake of reaping profit in the shape of *dividends*, this rail road must be exceedingly valuable, nor is it destitute of considerable benefits in the other aspect of the subject. But if the effort to connect our western counties with the Cape-Fear river proves successful; if the road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin shall be constructed and the counties above are thereby brought down to *our own port* and *connected with this road at Wilmington*, through the Cape-Fear, the effects it would produce upon North Carolina AS A STATE, and upon Wilmington as a point for our trade, would be incalculably great! The moral, political, and pecuniary results are so manifest, and, to the mind of a North Carolina patriot, so dazzling, that we may regret there has been left even a chance for disappointment! For one, I do not hesitate to own that in such a case I shall mourn over the neglect of our lawmakers to declare that, if three-fifths of the stock did not suffice, North Carolina should take four-fifths!

The State is practically divided. The East and the West cannot now reach each other. Our domain is like a rich farm separated into parts by a gulf, and it is wise, it is necessary to build a *bridge* across it, and bring these two great parts together. Not to do it will be to leave each one weaker and make each one poorer; and above all to cast both off from the mutual protection and affections of the other, and force them to seek the confidence, or submit to the exactions of strangers. In a word it will be to *dismember our mother-State.*

The valley between the western planters and our eastern merchants is as absolute a barrier to their mutual intercourse as though there was a "great gulf between them." One Constitution—one political destiny—one system of laws—one State Government belong to each and to both of the parts, and yet the western half is obliged to go to others for supplies, to look unto others for their trade. They go abroad for every thing but a law to *tax them*, and nothing can correct this evil, nothing will remove this burden but to *build a bridge* to form at least this one line of connection between them and us. If the tolls for crossing should *barely keep it in repair*, the general interest of the whole, and the common interest of the Republic, would well justify the expenditure! I wonder that all our people do not concur in this, and I am astonished when I see men of intelligence attribute selfish and sectional motives to such as venture to express this opinion.

Why cannot *all* of us, in all sections, concur in the common object of uniting the West to the East, before we go another step in debt for less urgent and more local improvement? Why is it that we will not go to complete this *main body* of our system before the State is over-laden with debt in the making of branches?

Yours, &c., ——.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT,

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company:

In submitting their third annual report, the Board are gratified at having it in their power to state, that the progress of the work which you have confided to their care and management, has been equal to their most sanguine expectations; and take the occasion to call to the recollection of the stockholders, that it is but little more than two years since the first contract was entered into for its commencement.

At the date of their last report, two sections of the rail road, amounting to 35 miles, had been opened; since which time the road has been extended from Wilmington to Waynesborough, 85 miles, and from Weldon to Enfield, 20 miles, making an aggregate of 103 miles, over which our trains have been running daily since January.

At that time, we had but two Locomotives, a small passenger car and baggage cars only sufficient for the transportation of materials for the road. So great has been the demand for Locomotives, that although others were ordered early in the spring and summer, in the expectation of procuring them in time for the transportation of the produce of the season, we were not able to obtain them, until within the last two or three months.

The disappointment to our planters particularly, although unavoidable, has been very great, and to guard against future disappointments, and to prepare for emergencies, the road is now stocked with 10 Locomotives, and a sufficient number of baggage and freight cars for present demands.

Four eight wheel passenger cars, capable of accommodating each 50 passengers, have been added to our stock. They are made after the most approved plan, having no less the comfort and ease of the traveller in view, than security against accidents. The passenger trains are also furnished with long eight wheel tenders, which, whilst they greatly diminish the liability to accidents, render frequent stoppages for water and fuel unnecessary, and much time is gained.

A large fire-proof ware-house with stationary engines, lathes, &c., has been erected at Wilmington, by which we are enabled to make all necessary repairs, instead of sending abroad as has been the case, at great expense and delay, for the most trivial repairs. The building is capacious, as the time is not distant when we shall be able to furnish our own engines and machinery.

An engine house at Weldon and Waynesborough, with ware-houses at Halifax, and other principal Depots on the road, for the reception of produce, have also been erected.

The company own, at this time, three steam boats of the first class, two of which have been built since your last annual meeting, and have contracted for a fourth boat, which will be on the line early in June.

Three Boats are ordinarily sufficient for a daily line between Wilmington and Charleston, but having contracted to carry the great mail a fourth is necessary to guard against accidents. There is however, no disadvantage in procuring at once an ample supply of boats and Engines, as by a judicious distribution of the service to be performed by them, they will be kept in perfect repair, and their value but little impaired.

These preliminary arrangements have involved heavy expenditures. They are indispensable at this stage of our improvement, but will be adequate to our wants, when the road is completed. The disbursements for the balance of the year, will therefore be on account of construction of the road.

The very extensive stage line which we have been under the necessity of keeping up in connexion with our R. Road & Steam Boats, is the most expensive branch of our establishment, and will continue to be so, until we can dispense with it.

It will be but a few months before we shall be able to dispose of our valuable stock of horses and stages, —when the heavy disbursements for Stage drivers, Ostlers, &c., sufficient to make a handsome dividend upon the whole capital, will be realized—as the Agents and Engines, which are now requisite on the two extremities of the road, will, when they are united, be sufficient for the whole service.

Our anticipations of carrying the great daily mail have been realized sooner than at the first view of the subject might seem desirable, as the increased expense, consequent upon its present mode of transportation, is equal to the allowance made for it. But as contracts for carrying the mail are made for four years, the Company were under the necessity of offering for it at this time or waiting the expiration of that period. We have not looked to it as a source of revenue until the road is completed—nor indeed was the income a primary consideration with us in seeking the service. We have the satisfaction of having largely contributed to the perfection of a mail system, which projected by the wisdom, and conducted by the characteristic energy of the present head of that Department, is without a parallel in any country.

The Board in accordance with the wishes of the Stockholders, have put the whole road under contract; of which there remains yet, 58 miles between Waynesborough and Enfield to be completed. Contracts were entered into for the grading of about 20 miles of it in August, and from the character and competence of the Contractors employed on the work, we have the fullest assurance, that the grading will be completed by October.

It is the opinion of our chief Engineer, that two sections of the road (18 miles) will be opened in July, for which we are daily expecting iron to arrive at Wilmington and Portsmouth.

The remainder of the road, is in the hands of competent Contractors, with large forces; Iron has been ordered to be out in July and August for it, and it will doubtless be completed within the stipulated time. The bridges and timber for the road superstructure have all been contracted for, and the whole work is in rapid progress.

Payment for that portion of the road which has been put under contract since the last annual meeting, is to be made in cash, and bonds of the Company bearing interest, payable in one and two years.

For this favorable arrangement, we are much indebted to the spirit and liberality of the Stockholders in the vicinity of Tar River, who were the first to suggest it and under it to take a large contract.

As these contracts were arranged with a view to ensure the completion of the road within the present year, an event greatly to be desired, and now rendered almost certain, it will be necessary for this meeting to devise the ways and means for fulfilling those engagements, provided they should exceed the ordinary means of the Board.

That portion of the capital which was originally reserved by the Stockholders, remains yet unsold, and whilst the Board have not believed it practicable to meet emergencies of the Company by a sale of that Stock, they still entertain the opinion, that the ultimate interest of the present Stockholders will be greatly promoted by the merging the reserved stock, and furnishing other means for the completion of the road. No work of a similar character has ever been prosecuted to the same extent by individual enterprize, and as it is believed that funds may be raised at home, equal to the more pressing demands of the Company, it is respectfully submitted to you to advise what course shall be adopted in aid of the Stockholders, who have met, with unprecedented punctuality, the calls heretofore made upon them.

The Board have not found it practicable to have the reconnoisance made which were authorized by the last meeting. The design of extending the road to the line of South Carolina, has been met with promptness by the citizens of that State, who have obtained a charter for its continuance to Charleston.

A survey has been made from the State line to Charleston, the result of which, is highly satisfactory, and as it has enlisted in its behalf, many of the most wealthy and influential citizens of South Carolina, there can be no doubt of the speedy completion of that section. Although no survey has been made on our part, owing to the constant employment of our corps of Engineers, the chief Engineer has collected such information as warrants the assertion, that "there is not in the world a spot where a rail road could be so cheaply built."

The importance of the road from Waynesborough to Raleigh, becomes the more apparent as the subject is discussed. Its advantages are now beginning to be undertood by our citizens, and to the Patriot as well as to him who looks not beyond his own interest, it will commend itself as an important link in the great system now in progress for the improvement of the State. It will bring her principal seaport within seven hours travel of the seat of Government, and render it accessible to our Northern and Northwestern counties, which have heretofore been restricted, to remote and inferior markets in other States.

There is every prospect of the ultimate construction of the road from Fayetteville to the west, as far as the Yadkin river. As the great artery which is to connect the East and West, through which they will mutually interchange their substantial wealth and luxuries, and by which we will become one community with a common interest, its completion is ardently desired by every citizen (worthy of the title) of North Carolina.

The Board deem it unnecessary at this time, to attempt an estimate of the advantages and benefits of your own road to the Company and to the public, but respectfully refer upon that subject to their former reports, and the full and able report of the chief Engineer.

Our Northern connexion with the Portsmouth and Petersburg Rail Roads is complete; and since the establishment of a daily line of Boats on the Chesapeake Bay, and the introduction of an improved class of Boats upon the Potomac River, the travel is so accelerated, that the trip between Augusta and New York is performed with perfect comfort in three days and a half.

The accounts of the Treasurer which are herewith presented, exhibit in detail, the whole amount of receipts and disbursements of the Company, *since its organization*.

The amount received is	$1,575,841 67
Disbursed	1,540,939 21
Leaving a balance in his hands	34,902 46

The item by which there appears to have been a loss of $34,539, on Stages and Horses, since 1st May, 1838, requires explanation.

Separate accounts have been kept against "Steam Boats," "Rail Road," "Stages and Horses," which should be blended in order to show fairly the operation of the whole line, and which for the sake of illustration, we will call "Transportation."

There is to the credit of "Transportation on Rail Road," since May, 1838	$24,598
Add 100 horses more than the Company owned then	11,000
Eight Stages and two mail carts	4,500
Forage, &c.	5,000
Four months transportation of the mail not yet rec'd. or credited by Treasurer	12,500
	57,584
Deduct apparent loss as above, on Stage and Horse account	34,539
Leaves a nett revenue since May 1838 of	23,045
Add annual expenses of Stage line soon to be discontinued	85,000
Eight months transportation of the mail	24,000
Annual income	$132,045

Which supposing the transportation does not increase after the Rail Road is completed, and assuming the cost of the whole line at $2,000,000, will yield a dividend of 6½ pr. ct. pr. annum.

It is proper here to add, that for the want of Engines, the amount of produce and merchandise carried on the Rail Road was, until February, very inconsiderable.

From the above data, the Stockholders will be able to make their own inferences as to the probable value and profits of the investment.—I however must reiterate the opinion, that to me, the prospect is most cheering, and that the Stockholders will ultimately find it as valuable as a stock investment, as it is honorable to them as a monument of gigantic individual enterprize.

This report is respectfully submitted,
by order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. OWEN, *President.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Henry Clay is certainly one of the most unfortunate men that ever lived. Whether he acts or acts not,—no matter what he does, whether for the good or ill of the country,—his motives are impugned, and he is called corrupt. Although he threw himself into the breach, when the country was about to be dismembered by the distracting Missouri question, and set on foot the plan upon which all met and became reconciled;—although he quelled the wild dashings of the Nullification phrenzy, by setting on foot the famous Compromise, which saved the country from disunion;—although his name stands identified with the most noble and palmy incidents connected with the history of our country;—yet he is ambitious, corrupt, and always does wrong; —although he set the abolition question at rest by his great speech on that subject in the last session of Congress, as confessed by some of the more honest of his political opponents;—yet, says "*One of the People*," "he fondled and kissed with the Abolitionists," at first; "why did he not show his hand sooner?" But if he had, it would have been said, see how he runs before and overleaps his fellows in this matter. Ah! he is ambitiously seeking popularity. He is corrupt. Poor man! can't he do right? No; although his great public acts result in great good to the country, yet *he is eternally doing wrong*. He is like Lorenzo Dow's reprobated sinner:—

"He can and he can't,
He shall and he shan't,
He will and he won't,
He does and he don't,
And do as he may,
He'll be damn'd at some day."

To be serious, Mr. Editor, nothing is more astonishing and preposterous than to charge abolitionism upon Mr. Clay, who is a citizen of a slave-holding State, who is a slave-holder himself, and whose decided public course upon that subject is before the world; and the fool-hardy malignity that does it has certainly over-reached itself, and will work its own cure. Such a charge comes with an ill grace from the supporters of Van Buren and Dick Johnson, the former of whom acted and voted with the abolitionists on the Missouri question, and in a Convention of his own State, he voted to place negroes side by side with white men, and on equal ground with them at the ballot-box; as to the latter gentleman, I forbear remarks, as it is not probable he will again be before the American people. I leave him to retire to the shades of Kentucky, to meet his posterity midway between the great house and kitchen. Place Mr. Clay and his course by the side of these men and their course, (pardon me for putting Mr. Clay in such company, it is only for the sake of comparison, he never acted with them; he breathes another atmosphere,) and it seems that "*One of the People*" must have been under the influence of some fatal hallucination when he said that Clay "fondled and kissed with the abolitionists." It turns out, that Mr. Clay has always pursued a decided course against them, while Van Buren has at least "*fondled*" with them, and Dick Johnson, if he has not "*fondled*" with *them*, has certainly "*fondled and kissed*" with one of the objects of their pious commiseration, and that for a long time too.

Again: "*One of the People*" holds Mr. Clay up as a great sinner, for being the father of the American System. But before he makes such charges, he ought to clear his own household of the like sin. Did not his lord and master, Martin Van Buren, and *Tom, the great*, of Missouri, who makes balls and puts them in motion, both vote in '28 for the highest tariff laws ever passed by the country? But they did right and Clay did wrong. Who does "*One of the People*" think so credulous as to be gulled by such stuff?

Again: "*One of the People*" calls Mr. Clay a "*two-faced politician.*" This is of a piece with the balance of the writer's frothy clamour. Mr. Clay's public conduct is before the people, and that is sufficient to neutralize all such gratuitous slander. Such a charge from such a source is truly amusing. I had thought that being "*two-faced*" could not be considered a very great crime by one who, crying bah! bah! follows on in the wake of the modern Proteus of Kinderhook, *who was not and is,—is not and was,—this, that*, or any thing you please, sir, and that with a bow too.

Popery, Mr. Editor, formerly had its sacred relics —bits of bone, wood, and even the paring of the toe nails of saints—the very touch of which was present cure for all manner of maladies. The Mormons of modern date have a new revelation from Heaven, producing wonders in the religious world; and modern Democrats, not a whit behind any of them, have found the true *political alchymy*, the very touch of which effects miracles in the political world. With it they have touched off many old Federalists, such as James Buchanan, Garret D. Wall, J. H. Prentiss, R. B. Taney, and many others, who in a trice were *democracised*, or *Van-ised*, and came out *true blue*, dyed in the wool; and I reckon that's the reason, Mr. Editor, why they have no Federalists among them —they have all been *politically alchymized*. But some of the abolitionists, as Mr. Duncan, are made of stuff too stern. They cannot *alchymize* their *beef*. They take them as they are. This wonderful agent, sir, not only changes from heterodox into orthodox, but it has a sad effect the other way. They have touched off Mr. Clay, and in defiance of all he could say or do, they have ingloriously *alchymized* him into an abolitionist, a Federalist, and a "double-faced" politician; and I should not be surprised if they next change him into a *featheral*, which, you know, "*aint hardly a human.*" Poor man, his lot is hard! but so of all his friends:—why, sir, this mighty change had passed upon all us poor Whigs of Anson before we knew a word of it; but our *politico theologian*, Mr. Morris, knew it. He first bore us the sad intelligence. I suppose that he has been well indoctrinated into the arcana of the whole matter, for he sternly insists that it is so. Oh! Mr. Morris! how cruel is it in you, to deform us all into Federalists, and then taunt us with our deformity,—and you a *Preacher* too. Why do you torment us before our time! We had thought that all your messages to us would be messages of peace and mercy; but alas! Olivet with all its promises has lost its charms to you; you descend to the stump with a pasquinade against the poor Whigs. Can't you find matter enough in the Bible, and souls enough in sin to keep you employed?

ANOTHER OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED WHIGS OF ANSON.

Anson, May 30, 1839.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Consequent to public notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Moore County was had in the Court House on Tuesday of May Court, 1839—the object of which was elucidated in an able and pointed address by J. B. Kelly, Esq.—the meeting first being organized by calling Cornelius Dowd, sen. to the Chair, and appointing S. C. Bruce and Arch'd Ray, Secretaries.

On motion, J. B. Kelly, Dr. Charles Chalmers, Cornelius Dowd, Jr. and S. C. Bruce, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting—who, after a short retirement, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard with deep concern the approaching Presidential election, as an event involving the vitals of liberty and happiness, which can only be preserved inviolate by our own unremitting vigilance.

Resolved, That we greet our associate Counties, constituting this Congressional District, in their determination to hold a Convention at Rockingham on the 25th instant, for the purpose of resolving such measures as will honorably effect the displacement of the present Executive, who with unwonted purpose persists in a course subversive of the fundamental principles of our government.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, the Hon. Robert Strange and Bedford Brown, in disobeying the instructions contained in the Resolutions passed by our last Legislature, called the Rayner Resolutions, expressly violated the known and declared will of a majority of the prople of this State, and that their late course in Congress is viewed in direct opposition to the wishes of this State.

Resolved, That we highly approve the general course of our late Representative in Congress, Edmund Deberry, and especially his fixed opposition to the Sub-Treasury, (advised by Mr. Van Buren,) so dangerous and odious in its very nature.

On motion, John B. Kelly, Esq., Cornelius Dowd, Jr. and Duncan Murchison, Esq., were appointed Delegates to represent this meeting in the Rockingham Convention.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sen., *Chairman.*
S. C. BRUCE, } *Secretaries.*
ARCH'D RAY, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Students of Donaldson Academy, on the 3d June, 1839, Richard Cromartie was called to the Chair, and Murphy C. McNair and Joseph C. Huske, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting:—W. S. Mullins, Augustus Miller, and J. C. Huske, were appointed, who returned the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, there are current reports that an attempt will be made to displace the Rev. Simeon Colton from the control of the Donaldson Academy; and whereas, we are about to separate, and may never have another opportunity of publicly expressing our sentiments of deep and sincere gratitude to him.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we, the Students of Donaldson Academy, entertain a profound sense of the obligation which the continued and untiring exertions of our principal have laid us under, and that we tender to him the warmest expressions of our regard and attachment for the able manner in which he has discharged the trust confided to his care.

Be it further Resolved, That while we thus thank him for his personal kindness to us, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the noble forbearance which has induced him so scrupulously to abstain from any and every expression of opinion calculated to influence our feelings or excite our sympathies, (any assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.)

Resolved further, That from the continued prosperity which has ever attended his connection with this Institution, we are confidently assured that his removal therefrom will be fatal to its prosperity, and pernicious to the cause of Education.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to Mr. Colton, the Trustees, and to the Editors of the Observer and Carolinian, for publication.

RICHARD CROMARTIE, *President.*
MURPHY C. MCNAIR, } *Secretaries.*
JOSEPH C. HUSKE, }

Lowell.—Those who have not examined the facts relative to the manufacturing business of Lowell, hardly have an idea of its importance. A Lowell correspondent of a Massachusetts paper informs the Methuen Gazette of the amount of cotton cloths manufactured per week for two weeks, which is probably a fair average for the year. By this statement we find the amount for two weeks to be *two million four hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred eighty three yards*. Regarding fifty two weeks, *sixty three million four hundred and thirty four thousand three hundred fifty eight*. This amount would reach about *thirty five thousand miles*—enough to wind around the globe once, and make shirts for all the Editors and Printers in christendom besides.

Besides the amount of Cotton cloths included in this estimate, there is also manufactured in Lowell a very large amount of woolen cloths, carpeting &c. The following is the account rendered by our friend:

Amount of Cotton Cloth manufactured in Lowell, week ending April 27, 1839.

	pieces.	yards.
Merrimack mills,	7,559	238,163
Tremont,	5,074	154,833
Suffolk,	3,716	107,145
Lawrence,	7.876	241,411
Appleton,	3,775	113,682
Hamilton,	4,025	121,801
Lowell,	2,386	75,235
Boott,	5,697	175,229
	40,092	1,227,506

Week ending May 4, 1839.

	pieces.	yards.
Merrimack mills,	7,413	240,353
Tremont,	4,820	147,529
Suffolk,	3,552	102,780
Lawrence,	7,738	232,217
Appleton,	3,739	112,864
Hamilton,	4,001	121,616
Lowell,	2,425	76,432
Boott,	5,782	178,482
	39,470	1,212,276

The Pittsburgher mentions that a wealthy individual lost his pocket-book containing $3000 or $4000, a few days since. It was picked up by a lad, who promptly returned it to the owner, who gave him—*fifty cents!* This was liberality on a very contracted scale.

Swartwouted.—Mr. George Spencer, the Cashier of the Phœnix Bank at Litchfield, Conn. has absconded. Various rumors are in circulation relative to the amount for which he is a defaulter, but we understand the Directors have not been able to discover that more than $6,000 are missing. His bond is for a much larger sum, and it is said the institution will sustain no loss.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 31.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Burgundy, Capt. Lines, the Editors of the Express have received Havre papers of the 8th May and Paris to the 7th.

We can find but little news not already published that will interest our readers. That everlasting subject,—the Ministry, occupies the attention of the newspapers and seemingly of everybody else.

We are indebted to a passenger in the Burgundy for the London Times of May 8th, which contains the following important intelligence:

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

It will be seen that the long expected resignation of the Melbourne cabinet has taken place, in consequence of a majority of only 5 on a government measure in the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords on the 7th May, Lord Melbourne announced the resignation of all the ministers, and its acceptance by the Queen—in consequence of the vote on the Jamaica government bill.

The news is not favorable for cotton. The market still continued to decline.

Mr. Biddle's resignation created considerable discussion among the business circles of England. The Bankers believed at once that Mr. Biddle left the Bank only when it was in a flourishing condition. They knew that he would have stood at the helm as long as there was danger or difficulty.

It appears from the London and Liverpool papers that the Emigration to this country was very large,—the foreign packets and transient ships arriving at New York every day give proof enough of this. Perhaps more emigrants are coming to America now than ever before.

The British Queen, we are told, would leave to-morrow, first of June. We may this month receive the letters between the 15th and 18th of June.

The Duke of Wellington completed his 70th year on the 1st of May.

The *thirty-ninth* child of Wm. Sinnit, of Claddagh, Ireland, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Fahy, in the month of April last. The father is in his 85th year, and has had four wives.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 6.

The market has been very dull to-day, not more than about 1500 bags having been sold, including 50 Egyptian, at 14½d; 100 Maranham, at 9¼ to 9½d; 50 Pernam, 10½d; 60 Bahia, 9½ to 10d; 60 Surat, 6½d; remainder American, 7½ to 10d. Prices are rather in favor of buyers. On Saturday 1000 bags were sold.

May 4th.—The demand for cotton is still limited, and in the early part of the week a further decline of ¼ to ½d per lb. was submitted to in some sorts. During the last few days, since the receipt of news from the United States confirming the report of a deficiency of crop, there has been less anxiety to press cotton on the market, which closes steadily, though quietly, at the above decline. The sales of the week amount to 8880 bales, including 500 American and 120 Egyptian on speculation, and 750 American and 100 Pernam for export.

May 1.—The sales this day amount to 2000 bales including 400 American on speculation and 400 for export. Prices are just the same as at the close of the previous week. The American sold at 7¾ a 9½d.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 28.

IMPORTANT NEWS we have from Sumatra. The ship Arabella has arrived at Boston from Sincapoor, where she left the U. S. ship Columbia, Com. REED. The U. S. ship John Adams was standing into Sincapoor Roads when the Arabella left.

Com. REED received information of the capture of the Eclipse, of Salem, at Colombo, and immediately repaired to the West coast. On his arrival, after endeavoring (unsuccessfully) to negotiate for the delivery of the Mandarins, and restitution of the stolen property, Qualla Battoo was bombarded two hours December 23d, one fort destroyed, and the other considerably injured. Jan. 1st, Muckie was burnt by the Columbia and John Adams. After cannonading the place, 400 men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts destroyed, with a considerable quantity of pepper, neither ship sustaining any loss, the Malays all retreating into the jungle. No part of the property captured in the Eclipse was recovered.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We are informed, (says the New York Courier and Enquirer,) through a channel in which we confide, that Mr. ELLIS carried out with him, on board the frigate *Constitution*, which sailed a few days since, a treaty negotiated at Washington, and signed in the early part of April, by Mr. MARTINEZ on the part of the Mexican, and Mr. FORSYTH on the part of the American Government. By the provisions of this treaty, we understand that, within three months after the ratification of it by the high contracting parties, two Commissioners are to be appointed by each Power, which four Commissioners shall form a Board, to hold their sittings at Washington, to whom shall be submitted all private claims; that within eighteen months after their first meeting, they shall examine and decide on all cases submitted to their consideration; that, immediately after the result of their labor shall have been communicated to the Mexican Government, that Government shall issue its bonds, bearing an interest of eight per cent. to the respective claimants for the amount of the award in their favor; that these bonds shall be receivable in payment of duties at the several Custom Houses of the Republic of Mexico, but that when large sums are presented at one time, or at one place, the Government may refuse to receive more than one-half such amount.

We are further informed that all those grievances of a public nature, which have heretofore threatened to interrupt the peace of the two countries, including the difficulties respecting Texas, are substantially arranged in a satisfactory manner.

THADDEUS BETTS (Whig) has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of CONNECTICUT, to succeed Mr. NILES, for the term of six years, beginning on the fourth of March last.

A sensible verdict.—An inquest having been held over the body of a toper down South, the inquisitors returned a verdict of "*Died of the Jug distemper.*"

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE, MAY 20.

DOINGS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez Courier of the 20th inst. gives an account of two street fights, one of which proved fatal to one of the parties engaged, and is headed, "*Another affray and death*," as if such scenes were of an every day occurrence, or at least intimating their frequency. The unfortunate event took place in the town of Woodville, Wilkinson county, last week. The particulars are these:

Mr. A. J. Foster, the foreman of the Grand Jury, made himself active in that capacity to render certain persons amenable to the law who had been parties to a contemplated duel. He sometime after visited the office of Mr. Leigh, one of the parties, who called him an informer, and applied other insulting epithets to him. A challenge ensued and a duel was decided on; but before the appointed time Mr. Leigh met Mr. C. Foster, a younger brother of A. J Foster. Insulting language ensued, a general fight was the consequence, in which Dr. Moresse, C. Foster, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fielding Davis, Judge Smith and one or two others were engaged. Mr. Leigh, who had received some personal injury from Mr. Davis, sent him a challenge by Mr. F. A. Moore. Moore and Davis now quarrelled. Davis struck the former with a whip, injuring him severely.—Mr. Davis shortly after proceeded to the Post Office; Mr. Leigh walked immediately after him with a drawn knife or dirk in his hand. Mr. D. saw him as he advanced, and told him not to approach him. Mr. L. continued to do so, Mr. D. repeated his warning, and told him if he did so he would shoot him; and seeing that Mr. Leigh did not stop, he raised a double-barreled gun which he had in his hand and snapped both barrels at him, neither of which went off. He then struck him with the end of the gun and knocked him down, and then retreated across the street. Mr. Leigh after rising continued to advance, when Mr. Davis drew a pistol and shot Mr. L. in the side, which penetrated his spine. Leigh, after lingering near two days, died of the wound. Davis was immediately arrested and after an examination was admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

The less lamentable affair to which we have adverted occurred at Jackson, Miss., on the 15th inst. It appears that Gov. McNutt was contemptuously spit upon by R. L. Dixon, the clerk of the Chancery Court, some few weeks since, and that one A. J. Paxton thought it to be his duty in the public papers to wipe off the stain. This was the origin of the affair, and here is the sequel as given in the Natchez Courier. It is an extract from a letter dated Jackson, 16th May. The writer says:

On yesterday, R. L. Dixon, the clerk of the Chancery Court, attacked A. J. Paxton in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and give him a very severe caning, for and on account of a publication of Paxton's which appeared in the Mississippian of the 3d inst. Judge McKinley of the U. S. Court, (then in session in the capitol,) fined Dixon $500 for contempt of court. In the evening Mr. Paxton and his friends, about twenty in number, prepared for an attack on Dixon, by arming themselves with guns and pistols, and placed themselves in a house by which D. was most sure to pass in going to his office. D. hearing of this, prepared himself for defence by taking his stand in the street, where he stood for half an hour, when P. sent him a challenge, which D. would not accept, assigned as his reasons, that he had a lucrative office, and should he accept a challenge, he would lose it, and by the law be debarred from the privilege of ever again holding an office in the State. Paxton then came out and commenced advancing on Dixon, who told him that if he advanced further it would be at the risk of his life, at which P. stopped and denounced D. and then retired, when the crowd almost simultaneously shouted "Hurrah for Dixon."—Here the matter of yesterday seems likely to stop.

But this evening the old Parish Judge McKinley, of the U. S. Court, after adjourning court, and whilst on his way to his room, had his nose pulled severely, by a Mr. James H. Boyd, a young man who had been acting as officer of the court during the aforesaid affray between D. and P., and for not interfering was called "*a stupid Jackass*" by Judge McKinley, for which he had his smeller pulled, &c. &c. He (Boyd) is justified by every one whom I have heard speak of the matter, and will be sustained."

[Mr. Leigh was a son of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia.]

Foul Murder!—We learn from the Athens Republican, that Mr. John P. White a citizen of Miss. on his way to North Carolina, was murdered and robbed near that place, on the 8th inst. He was apparently shot through the back in the public highway, and hauled some distance into the wood and rifled of his money—$500, however, concealed in the lining of his inexpressibles, was not found. The perpetrator of this horrid outrage had not been discovered at the time the Republican went to press.

The last term of the Circuit Court of Madison county, Mississippi, was defeated by the refusal of the Judge to preside. His motive is not stated, but it is of course attributable to the deplorable embarrassments of the country. The Mississippi papers are filled with Sheriff's advertisements, of lands and other property for sale; so that one might suppose the whole State is bankrupt. At a meeting held in Madison county, after addresses from Judge Mitchell and Gen. Foote, resolutions were adopted requesting the Governor of the State to convene the Legislature, and, in the event of his doing so, instructing the representatives from that county to vote for a law to prevent the sale of property for cash at less than three-fourths of its fairly appraised value; for an insolvent or bankrupt law; and for a law for the redemption of land by the defendants in execution within a given period.

The Political Canvass in Tennessee is carried on with great warmth. One of the papers informs us that Col. Polk, who is a candidate for Governor, having made a very zealous speech in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme at Carthage, Gen. Campbell replied to him by reading one of the Colonel's own speeches against that measure in 1834. —The effect was electrical.

THE FLORIDA WAR ENDED.

We are at length able to make this oft repeated, and oft delusive annunciation, in good earnest. Major General Macomb arrived here, yesterday morning, in the steamer *Cincinnati*, from Jacksonville, (E. F.) having made the definite pacific arrangement, contained in the General Orders, which we give below, and of which he has politely furnished us a copy. The arrangement made by the commanding General is a wise as well as humane one. It will be better to leave the slow but sure influence of advancing civilization to relieve Florida of the remnant of her savage inhabitants, than further to prosecute a war, at the cost of millions, in order to expel a handful of Indians from inaccessible hammocks and morasses.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORT KING, (Florida,) May 18, 1839.

General Orders.

The Major General commanding-in-chief has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army in Florida, to the Authorities of the Territory, and to the Citizens generally, that he has this day terminated the war with the Seminole Indians, by an agreement entered into with Chitto-tustenugee, Principal Chief of the Seminoles, and successor to Arpieka, commonly called Sam Jones, brought to this Post by Lieut. Col. Harney of the 2d Dragoons, from the Southern part of the Peninsula. The terms of the agreement, are, that hostilities immediately cease between the parties—that the troops of the United States, and the Seminole and Mickasukie chiefs, and warriors, now at a distance, be made acquainted as soon as possible, with the fact that the peace exists, and that all hostilities are forthwith to cease on both sides—the Seminoles and Mickasukies agreeing to retire into a district of country in Florida, below Pease Creek, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz: begining at the most southern point of land between Charlotte Harbor and the Sanghel, Colosahatchee river, opposite to Sanebel Island—thence into Charlotte Harbor by the southern pass between Pine Island, and said point, along the eastern shore of said Harbor to Taalk-Chopko, or Pease Creek—thence up that river to Hatchee-Thloko, or Big Creek—thence up said creek to its source—thence easterly to the northern point of Lake Istokpoga—thence along the eastern outlet of said lake, called Istokpoga Creek to the Kissimme River—thence southwardly down the Kissimme to Lake Okeechobee—thence south thro' said lake to Ecahlahatchee, or Shark River—thence down said river westwardly to its mouth—thence along the sea shore northwardly to the place of beginning—that sixty days be allowed the Indians north and east of that boundary to remove their families and effects into said district, where they are to remain, until further arrangements are made, under the protection of the troops of the U. States, who are to see that they are not molested by intruders, citizens, or foreigners, and that the said Indians do not pass the limits assigned them, except to visit the posts which will be hereafter indicated to them. All persons are therefore forbidden to enter the district assigned to said Indians, without written permission from some commanding officer of a military post.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.
Maj. Gen. Commanding-in Chief.
By Command of the General.
EDMUND SCHRIVER, *Capt. and A. A. Gen.*

The Florida War ended—Peace Proclaimed.—If any one doubts that the administration has filled the measure and is now running over with glory, the annunciation that a humiliating peace has been purchased of the Seminoles will satisfy him. After a war in which millions of the nation's treasure has been expended, and worse still, hundreds of brave and gallant officers and men have been made to bite the dust, far from home and kindred, where scarcely the common rites of burial were extended to them—after all this, we say, the United States has been compelled to go forward as a suppliant and ask for a peace which they could not exact—ask it, too, from a mere remnant of a once powerful tribe, now left without the means and appliances of war. An attractive page in the record of the military achievements of the nation this will make, and to the administration of Martin Van Buren, alone, will the glory belong.

"THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE BANK."

Motto of the Standard.

What "People," and what "Bank," pray? The People!—the People!—How sick we are of this sycophantic whine! The reader of an administration print finds the idea inculcated that the people are made up alone of that portion of our countrymen who uphold the powers that be; it takes genuine, double-distilled *democrats* to make *people* of——with a lately introduced recruit of *nullifiers*. Since Mr. Calhoun has countermarched, *nullifiers* begin to answer for *people* pretty sharp! Now, a majority of the good *folks* of North Carolina are honestly and conscientiously opposed to the extravagance and financial "experiments" of the present federal administration, and they must needs be excluded from the ranks of "the people" therefor! They are bank men, office seekers, federalists, aristocrats—any thing but "people!" "The name wherewith the charmer charmeth" must lose its magic before the intelligence of the *whole people*.

"The People against the Bank." Can we be enlightened as to what bank? Is it the Cape Fear Bank, or the State Bank? the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, or some other Bank? Is not, in very truth, your holy democratic war waged against ALL THE BANKS? If it is, do say so, and not "whip the devil round the stump" any longer. This is evidently the extreme your doctrines run into. This is certainly the impression your language creates among both friends and foes. Disguise it as you will, the obvious, and we believe the *intended* tendency of the sub-treasury system is to *destroy the banks.—Greensborough Pat.*

If Satan should lose his tail, where should he go to get another? Answer; to a gin palace, because there they *re-tail bad spirits.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 5.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5 a 6	Wheat, nominal.	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 4.

Turpentine $2 42; Tar 1 45; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring do. 10 75 a 11; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt coarse 45; Rice $4 50.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1839.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday last, contains the results, as far as heard from, of the late hard contested election. For Congress, it is ascertained that the following are elected:

Whigs and Conservatives.—Messrs. Wise, Hunter, Taliaferro, Mercer, Botts, Hill, Goggin, Garland, and Hopkins—9. Of these Mr. Hunter is a Sub-Treasury Whig, and Messrs. Garland and Hopkins are Conservatives.

Tories.—Messrs. Holleman, Jones, Dromgoole, Rives, Coles, Banks, Craige, Bierne, Samuels and Steinrod—10.

In one District, the returns received leave it doubtful whether Barton, Whig, or Lucas, Tory, is elected. One account gives Lucas a majority of 1 vote, and another elects Barton by 8 votes. The election will doubtless be contested.

In the other remaining District, it is uncertain whether Johnson, Tory, the late member, or Camden, Whig, is elected. Only two counties in the District heard from, which give a majority of 2 votes for Johnson.

In the last Congress, the Whig strength was *six* only. Four of the friends of the Administration became Conservatives after they were elected. Now the Whigs have *seven* certain, *two* more probable, and there are *two* Conservatives. It is highly probable that the Whigs and Conservatives together will have a majority of the delegation in Congress.

In the State Senate, the Whigs have gained *two*. They have now 13, the Conservatives 2, and the Tories 17. In the House of Delegates, the Whigs have elected 64, the Conservatives 8, and the Tories 55. Seven members remain to be heard from, of whom three were Whig last year. If they return the same this year, the Whigs and Conservatives will have on Joint ballot, 90, and the Tories 76.

"Cosmopolite" is received, and will appear in our next.

We have received, too late for this week, the proceedings of the Whig Convention at Rockingham. They shall appear next week.

Messrs. Deberry and Morris, the candidates for Congress in this District, addressed the people of this county, at great length, yesterday at the Court House. We were prevented by pressing engagements from attending.

THE SEMINOLE WAR—it will be seen, has been brought to an end, by negotiation. We do not know but that it is the best mode, since the other has been found to be impracticable. If the Administration could not whip the Indians, it could buy them. The people of Florida do not appear to relish the arrangement, for we see that a meeting has already been held denouncing it. They doubtless fear, as we do, that the peace which depends upon the faith of a Seminole Indian, will not be of long duration.

One or two of our subscribers in the country applied to us a few days ago, to republish the articles which have recently appeared in the North Carolinian on the subject of the Presbyterian controversy. The application was entitled to our respectful consideration, and we prepared a very full statement of our reasons for declining compliance with it; founded upon the personal character of the controversy, its want of adaptation to our columns, our indisposition to aid in widening a breach between members of the same community, and brethren of the same religious communion, &c. The insertion of the article is, however, rendered unnecessary, as we think, by the fact, that the Carolinian itself has closed its columns to the further discussion of the subject. Our own opinion of the propriety of excluding it from our columns, has undergone no change, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that public opinion has sustained us in our course.

SILK WORM EGGS.—It will be seen, that Dr. Maffitt of this vicinity, advertises a large quantity of Eggs for sale. He informs us that some of the cocoons are larger than any we have seen noticed—three of them having weighed above 100 grains. The Doctor has been engaged in the business for several years.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The letter from Wilmington on this subject, copied from the Raleigh Standard, and doubtless written by the author of "Mentor," and the Report of the President of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, would have been inserted in the last Observer, but for our absence from town. They are worthy of attention.

Their own words condemn them!—The Carolinian says, the Whigs "make the Constitution mean what they wish, not what it speaks." This we deny. But Gen. Jackson said, he "would administer the Constitution as he understood it."

The Carolinian says, "they make it mean, that Congress has power to charter a U. S. Bank, when the Constitution does not in words give that power." Gen. Jackson said, "That a Bank of the U. S., competent to all duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, *I do not entertain a doubt*. Had the Executive been called on to furnish the project of such an institution, *the duty would have been cheerfully performed*."

The Carolinian says, "they make the Constitution mean that the General Government has no power to carry on Internal Improvements. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren both voted, when in the Senate, for appropriations for Internal Improvements, and both signed bills, as President, appropriating millions to that object.

The Carolinian says, "they make it mean, that a *tariff of duties*, (beyond the actual wants of the government,) may be adopted by Congress, to protect Manufactures, and raise money for Internal Improvements." Jackson and Van Buren, and Benton, and Johnson, and Dickinson, and a host of other Van Buren men, voted for the Tariff of 1824, which distinctly recognised that principle.

The Carolinian yet has the hardihood to say, "that the great mass of the old Federal party are to be found to-day in the ranks of the Whigs;" and asks "every man to inquire in his own neighborhood for the truth." Now we deny the fact, and refer to Buchanan, Wall, Ingersoll, Woodbury, Taney, Williams, Hubbard, Cushman, Prentiss, Rush, Tucker, &c. leaders of the party; and we also ask our readers to look at home. Who are the leaders of the Tory party in this town? Old Federalists. What were the politics of this county during the War? Federal, decidedly Federal, and yet this county is one of the strongest Van Buren Tory counties in the State. It has always been a Federal county.

The Carolinian says, "abundant proof is furnished in the fact, that the Whigs follow in the footsteps of the old Federal party, by their sovereign contempt for the will of the majority, twice pronounced at the polls against a U. S. Bank." Now the Whigs have *not* that sovereign contempt. They bow to the will of the majority, by giving up all idea of a U. S. Bank, unless *the people* should demand one. They did not even ask the re-charter of the Bank more than once. But how is it with the Tories? Twice was the Sub-Treasury bill rejected, and yet a third time was it pressed upon Congress by Mr. Van Buren, in defiance of the public will; and it is still urged with untiring pertinacity.

The Carolinian says, "it is the habit of the Whigs, as it was of the Federalists, to support all measures which strengthen the hands of the Federal government." This is so far from being true, that the Whigs have been earnestly and zealously engaged, for years, in endeavoring to reduce the Executive patronage; to preserve the elections from the contamination of official interference; to prevent the prevalence of the Federal doctrines of the Proclamation, Protest, &c. Whilst the Tories have resisted them, till now the Federal government is almost as strong as any monarchy of Europe.

Such is the Tory policy. To endeavor to humbug the people by attributing to the Whigs the very faults of which they themselves are guilty.

FOUL PLAY AGAIN.—In the Carolinian of the 25th ult. we find a second communication by the writer who signs himself Fair Play, and who again falsifies his signature.

He commences by complaining that we did not treat him "*very courteously*." This is certainly remarkable. We are attacked by an anonymous writer, who deliberately pens a falsehood to our injury, and pretends that he has printed evidence to sustain him. We expose the falsehood—*that* he seems to be prepared for;—but we fail to treat the writer with courtesy! This is a grievous sin of ours.

The writer then admits the falsity of his statements, and does not attempt to justify or account for them. He does not appear to be at all surprised or mortified at being detected; but proceeds to change the nature of his charge, by accusing us of attempting to "elect Mr. Culpeper with the more certainty, by splitting the votes of the Republican party," &c. In this shape, as in the other, we give the most unqualified and emphatic denial to the charges of this writer. They are untrue in every particular. We gave Mr. Culpeper no aid, in any shape, and he who says we did, is a slanderer. We had nothing to do with bringing any of the candidates out, but when they were out, we selected that one whose politics, talents, and public and private worth, gave him, as we thought, and still think, the best claim to our support. We were no federalist, and never have been, and therefore could have no desire to split the Republican party.

There is one more remark of the writer which we condescend to notice. He asks, "Did our readers then hear the outcry against ministers of the gospel becoming candidates for popular favor?" We answer, that at that period it had not been customary for the newspapers in North Carolina to discuss the merits or qualifications of candidates. Scarcely an instance can be found, we imagine, of such a discussion. We were then very young and inexperienced, and it would ill have become us to set an example of so bold an innovation on our customs. On the subject of ministerial politicians, however, it is among our earliest recollections, that we entertained the same opinion that we do now.

We have now done with a writer whose every sentence is in conflict with his assumed name. Instead of Fair Play, it is Foul Play, from beginning to end.

With the Editor of the Carolinian we would have a word. He inserted a communication reflecting in the strongest manner upon our editorial and individual course. The whole was false. We addressed a note, perfectly respectful to the Editor, exposing the falsehood, which we asked might be inserted in the Carolinian. The Editor gives our contradiction, *in his own language*, asks us to excuse his not publishing our note, which would not have occupied twenty lines, and then admits another slanderous article from his correspondent, the object of which is to vary the accusation against us, and to cheat the people into the belief that we have acted badly, in some way or other.

We ask the Editor of the Carolinian if he considers this a fair or generous course towards a political opponent, from whom he has received nothing but courtesy! It certainly is not such a course as we should have pursued towards him. And we fear it may be regarded as another evidence of a systematic design to keep the Van Buren party in the dark as to what we really do say, whilst our language and sentiments are constantly misrepresented. We have endeavored to *shame* both the Standard and the Carolinian into a more liberal course, by copying freely from their papers such articles as we designed commenting on, so that *our* readers might see both sides; but in no single instance has the courtesy been reciprocated.

If it was the intention of the Carolinian, in its last paragraph, to represent us as objecting to the election of "a religious man" to Congress, the attempt is beneath contempt.

So also, in the last Carolinian, (which has appeared since the above was written,) the Editor says the objections against Mr. Morris, are "on the score of his being a Baptist Minister." This is *untrue*. The objection is to electing *a minister*, and not, as the Carolinian meanly misrepresents us, to electing a *Bapt.st* Minister. We have never said, and have no desire to say, and have never felt, any thing disrespectful to that denomination. Indeed, if a Minister of any denomination is to be elected, we should prefer him to come from that; for they, as a body, do not appear to have any rule excluding their Ministers from public life. Now no Minister of the Church to which we belong, is allowed to engage in political life, nor even in any secular employment, except the tilling of the earth, and the education of youth. Another denomination, as we have heretofore shown, does not permit its ministers to become candidates for legislative honors, and as to the fourth denomination which exists to any extent in this District, we are not sufficiently informed to speak.

Now here is the Constitution of the State, and the Constitution of two out of the four leading denominations of Christians in this District, which emphatically forbid Ministers to become politicians. Is it not reasonable to suppose that there is some good cause for this cautious guard against the union of Church and State? Let the people think and answer.

Above all things, let the people notice how eager the Tories are to change the issue; how earnestly they direct the public gaze from the misdeeds of the Administration; from its rottenness; its extravagance; its proscription; its high toned Federal principles; to the religious opinions of their candidate. What efforts they make to array one set of Christians against another, and to convert a political struggle into a religious struggle. Poor creatures. They are at their last gasp. The Whigs of this Congressional District will scarcely sacrifice their political principles at the bidding of such a corrupt party.

The Pendleton Messenger, a paper published near Mr. Calhoun's residence, and supposed to reflect his opinions, says that in the contest for the Presidency, it will take no part.

ANOTHER SLANDERER.—The last North Carolinian introduces to the particular notice of its readers, a communication signed "Justice," purporting to come from "a very respectable gentleman and a subscriber of Anson county," in which we find the following paragraph:—

"The Observer's article, "Church and State," which by the by was written entirely for political effect, hoping thereby to break down that sterling republican Wm. A. Morris, and elevate Mr. Deberry, was read a few days ago in the hearing of the Rev. John Culpeper, and others of this county. The Parson of course demanded the author, and was told that Mr. Hale, the editor of the Observer, wrote it.—"Well," says Mr. C. "Mr. Hale does not give Morris, as fair a chance in his election, as he did me in mine, when he run for Congress, for *he supported my election through thick and thin, and stood by the ballot box.*"

Now we say in the first place, that we do not believe that the Rev. John Culpeper ever said what is here attributed to him, because the utterance of a falsehood is inconsistent with the character he bears. But whether he said it, or whether it is the invention of this "very respectable gentleman," it is a FOUL FALSEHOOD, from beginning to end. We repeat, that we never did support Mr. Culpeper, for any office.

We have written to Mr. Culpeper, to know if he used the language here attributed to him, and in due time our readers shall know the result.

We ask our readers to mark well the vile efforts making by the Tories to elect their candidate in this district. [Our forbearance heretofore not having been appreciated, we mean hereafter to retort the term *Federalist*, which they apply to us, with their better deserved epithet, *Tory*.] No falsehoods, however gross, seem to deter them. They assert that the Observer supported the Rev. Mr. Culpeper, when he was a candidate, and pretend to have printed evidence of it. They are defied to produce it, or asked to denounce the slanderer. They cannot do the one, and will not do the other. The Carolinian will not insert our denial. No, that would be letting its readers see the truth, for once. Then comes another falsehood, backed by the use of Mr. Culpeper's name. And then again it is said that the Whigs object to Mr. Morris, on the score of his being a *Baptist* Minister. Now, is this fair, is it honest, is it gentlemanly? We leave the people to decide. The object of all this is apparent. The Tories have no hope of electing Mr. Morris, but they want to break down the Observer, to pave the way for future success. We defy them. The day has gone by, when they had the ascendancy in this District, and we have no fears of the downfall of a *free press*, so long as the foul slanders of the Tories are exposed to the light of day, that we may have an opportunity of meeting them. All we ask of you is, that you do not take the midnight, and the dark corners, to make your attack.

SIGNS.—A friend writes us from Richmond county, that at a muster of the upper beat of that county on the 18th ult. it was proposed to take the vote on the Congressional question, when, the word being given for those in favor of Morris to step forward, not a man budged; but when the friends of Deberry were requested to march six paces in front, every man but one promptly obeyed the call! At another election ground in the same county, Morris has *one* friend, and at another still, *three!*

Our correspondent also writes us that the expectation of the party, that they could array a religious sect in aid of their corrupt politics, is *no go*. The chief supporters of Mr. Morris, in Richmond, are Methodists, and Mr. Deberry's friends are mostly Baptists. This shows that the staunch Whigs of Richmond do not deserve the degrading opinion formed of them by their opponents, that they would abandon their principles to support Mr. Morris. One would think, too, that those Methodist gentlemen who expect the Baptists to support Mr. Morris because he is a Baptist, might at least show their sincerity by supporting Mr. Deberry because he is a Methodist.

The Carolinian says that the Tory party's "opposition is, to a Bank of the United States. They have *no* hostility to State Banks." If this be true, the language of the Tory papers, and Tory orators, sadly belies the party. But we are glad to suppose that the Carolinian itself has no such hostility.

DR. DUNCAN.—The Standard has never answered whether it will or will not support the abolitionist Duncan for Vice President, if he be the Tory candidate, as suggested. We can only presume that it will. When that paper asked us if we would support an abolitionist for President or Vice President, we distinctly answered, that no circumstance on earth could induce us to do so.

A SIGN, FOR THE STANDARD.—A friend has sent us an odd number of the "Anti-Slavery Lecturer," published at Utica, N. Y. and filled with Libels upon the South. Among its editorial articles we find the following:—

Mr. Morris's Speech.—Mr. Clay's pro-slavery speech in the U. S. Senate, has been ably answered by Thomas Morris, Senator from Ohio, on the same floor. It is published in a pamphlet and may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 143 Nassau street, New York. Mr. Morris is an administration man; and the Washington Globe, the government paper, publishes his abolition speech without note or comment.

So it seems that the only individual who has attempted to answer Mr. Clay's speech, is Thos. Morris, the Van Buren Senator in Congress from Ohio; and that the Globe, which we believe has never published Mr. Clay's Speech, has published Morris's, *without note or comment*. We recommend the Standard to notice these facts, as further evidence of its charge of a union between the Whigs and abolitionists, and of the freedom of the administration party from any taint of abolitionism.

The Standard of the 22d ult. gives what it calls "a portrait of Federal Whiggery," and pretends to have quoted it from a Liverpool paper. The ideas, and the very language of the most of it, are from De Tocqueville's Book on America, and why the Standard should attempt to disguise it, and change its paternity, we cannot imagine, except *to keep its hand in*.

A REMINISCENCE.—A friend has placed in our hands a "People's Ticket," of Electors of President and Vice President in 1824, who voted for Gen. Jackson for President. Of the fifteen gentlemen, five or six, we believe, are not now living, one or more has emigrated, and the following are what the Standard would now call rank Federalists, viz: John Giles, John M. Morehead, Jas. Mebane, Josiah Crudup, Edward B. Dudley, and Augustine H. Shepperd. It is amusing to remember, that at the moment when these gentlemen were exhibiting their devotion to republican principles, as they thought, by voting for Gen. Jackson, the Editor of the Standard was opposed to him, and said to be in favor of that arch Federalist, John Quincy Adams.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—A story was lately trumped up, that Mr. Webster had been presented with $65,000, by his friends at the North. The Globe and the Standard pretended to be shocked at such corruption. As might be expected, there is not a word nor a *dollar* of truth in the story. But it answers the Standard's purpose just as well as if it were true.

AS WE EXPECTED!—The Globe is actually denouncing Price, the runaway Sub-Treasurer, as a Federalist, by which the Globe means, a Whig. It is only necessary to say, that Price was appointed to one of the most valuable offices in the gift of the Government, that of U. S. Attorney at New York, solely on account of the *services* he rendered the Administration as the most effective orator at Tammany Hall, and the main stay of the party in all matters of difficulty. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the Globe did not discover his Federalism till after he had run-away. And Swartwout, too, he was only a Federalist after he ranaway. What an old Federalist Gen. Jackson must have been, to appoint two such fellows to office.

The Globe further says, that "there has not been a *great defalcation* since the foundation of the Government committed by a Democrat! Not one," adds the Globe, evidently fearful that its readers might not swallow such a huge lie as that.

The Raleigh Standard is distressed at the "rapid decline of the Fayetteville Observer in its regard for the decencies and proprieties of editorial intercourse!" That the Standard is a competent judge upon this subject, it is only necessary to refer to its weekly issues to show. But we would particularly ask its Editor to turn to his paper of the 30th January last, and if his visage is capable of a blush, it will then show itself. There are many things that would have justified any Whig in ceasing to exchange with the Standard, but that the boldness and recklessness of its falsehoods, require exposure, and its location at the seat of government gives it a consequence to which nothing else would entitle it. It is for these reasons that we continue to notice it. In every other view it is entitled to our unmingled contempt.

The Standard lately asserted positively that Reuben M. Whitney was the Editor of the Madisonian, the paper at Washington regarded as the organ of Mr. Rives's party. This was nothing to us, for we could never have any fellowship with the ghost of the man that Mr. Adams killed off by his celebrated Report on the U. S. Bank. But it turns out, like most of the Standard's statements, to be a sheer fabrication. The Editor of the Raleigh Star says he has received a letter from the publisher of the Madisonian, positively contradicting the Standard's assertion, and moreover stating that Whitney is in Mississippi, attending to his own private business. The Star appears to expect the Standard to withdraw its allegation. This is amusing. Did the Standard ever do such a thing?

WELL EMPLOYED!—Mr. Felix Grundy, who receives a salary of $4,000 as Attorney General of the United States, occupies nine columns of a late Globe, in proving that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the war. It appears by his own showing, that Mr. Van Buren actively supported De Witt Clinton, the Federal Peace candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison, the Republican War candidate; but that when the Republicans triumphed, Mr. Van Buren deserted his friend Clinton forever. Hear him:—

"At the ensuing session of the Legislature which commenced in January, 1813, the political relations previously existing between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Van Buren were dissolved, and never again renewed."

This is perfectly characteristic of the man. Always sticking to the strong side, when he can find out which it is.

The 20th of May, the 64th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was celebrated at Charlotte, in a manner appropriate to so proud an occasion.

The day was also celebrated with great spirit at Concord, Cabarrus county, (which, in 1775, formed a part of Mecklenburg county.) About 3000 persons participated in the celebration; among whom were six handsome Volunteer companies, a greater number, probably, than any other county in the State can boast of. The venerable and Rev. John Robinson, D. D. read the Mecklenburg Declaration, which he prefaced by "a few interesting and patriotic remarks, in which he spoke of his personal acquaintance with most of the signers of the Declaration, testified from his own knowledge to the particulars and truth of that event, and to the worth of its illustrious actors."

Col. Daniel M. Barringer then delivered an eloquent and appropriate Oration, and a Public Dinner closed the celebration.

The Raleigh Standard is "endeavoring to show the identity of the Whig and the Federal party, by a series of the most impudent and bare-faced falsehoods which ever disgraced the columns of a newspaper, and could only emanate from a source utterly void of one particle of honor or common honesty. This is strong language; but no one will assert that it is misapplied when we annex a few samples of the assertions of the Standard:—

"While the "whigs" pretend to be republicans, (says the Standard,) "they say that bad as was the character of AARON BURR, his election in preference to Mr. JEFFERSON would have been a blessing to the country! * * * "They would exclude our farmers from the Halls of Legislation, declaring that mischiefs are sure to be enacted "when a man born to nothing but the plough-tail takes to legislating." "They account the mass of the people as incompetent to judge of the qualifications necessary for the chief magistrate of a great nation, and consequently would have an executive chosen in some other than the present mode, and permit him to hold his station independent of the popular will. "They would have the people brought to "pay their taxes with submission and reverence to their superiors!"—and would have the Government take care of the rich that the rich may take care of the poor. "They tell us that free suffrage is a curse to any people, and that the sole aim of the "whig party" should be to preserve their power. * * * "The New York "whigs" passed a resolution declaring that "property is a test of merit." * * * "A leading "whig" paper has declared that "*knavery* associated with knowledge, is a more fit depository of power than honest ignorance." * * * "The contempt which whiggery feels for the integrity and patriotism of the people, is manifested in the remark of a whig paper, that "if the appeals that may be made to the virtue, morality and intelligence of the people cannot prevail, *money can be used*, and that will obtain votes and favor, when all other arts and appliances are found abortive." * * * "Whiggery itself has avowed, the people were to believe that "banks were always the *strongest without specie*, and the country always the richest when it had the least gold and silver."

Now we do not hesitate to say that the whole of these assertions of the Standard are false, and that the marks of quotations to some of its statements, being made with a view to deceive its readers into a belief that they were quotations from Whig principles or Whig papers, should fairly entitle the author, whoever he may be, to lose his ears in the pillory; for many a rogue has lost his for a less base attempt at *forgery*.

A *Western* Editor, says the Editor of a *Michigan* paper, wants to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons, apply to doctors who carry *pills* in their pockets?

Death of a Patriarch!—We learn verbally, that the venerable General Lenoir, of Wilkes, died at his residence in that County, a few days since, in the 89th year of his age. As a soldier of the Revolution, he was connected with some of the most prominent events of our struggle for freedom, whilst as a citizen, he has always sustained the highest consideration. We shall await with anxiety a sketch of his long eventful life, from the pen of some one competent to the task.

Raleigh Register.

Morus Multicaulis.—If the signs of the times are not deceptive, there will be, the ensuing Fall and Winter, a great demand for the buds of the Chinese Mulberry, in consequence of the almost total failure of the present Crop. In this City and vicinity, the business has been extensively engaged in, and in no instance, within our knowledge, have more than half of the plantings come up. In many cases, the failure of the cuttings to vegetate is much more discouraging. And this seems to be the general complaint throughout the country, wherever the culture of the Multicaulis has been engaged in, North and South. The "Newbern Spectator" mentions that, out of 1500 roots and cuttings planted by one individual in that place, only about *one dozen* have come up!

Raleigh Register.

From the Globe.

"The Difference."—When a Federal Whig is proved to be a defaulter, his party cling to and defend him as resolutely as ever.

When a *Democrat* becomes a defaulter he is instantly cast off and disowned by his party, and finds no defenders in its presses. Which is the most honest course!"

REMARKS FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

If the above does not cap the climax of impudence and mendacity, then we give it up.

"John," said a gentleman to a notorious teller of *terridildes*, "tell the biggest whapper you ever told in your life, and I will give you a quarter." 'I tell a whapper!' said the other, "I never told an untruth in my life." "The money is yours, you have won it," was the reply.

Of all the *terridildes* that ever fell from the Globe, and there have been many *very* big ones, the above extract is the biggest. "When a *Democrat* becomes a defaulter, he is instantly cast off and disowned!" How happened it then that Boyd, and Harris, and Linn, and Sterling, and Hawkins, and Pollock, and Allen, and Childers, and Spencer, and Dickson, and Owen, and *Swartwout*, and we could name fifty others—but where's the use,—how happens it, we say, that these men were not "cast off," when it was known for months and *years*, that they were defaulters to very large amounts?—In the case of Harris, Receiver of Public Monies at Columbus, Miss., *twenty one* letters were written to him, extending through a period of about two years and ten months, urging him to pay over the balance of monies in his hands—to settle his accounts, &c., and threatening to tell the President of him if he did not behave better and be a good boy. But in this time, and while yet a defaulter, he was re-appointed to office, instead of being removed or "cast off;" and *he never was cast off*, but resigned, a defaulter to the amount of *one hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and seventy eight dollars and sixty eight cents!*

The following extract of a letter from John F. H. Claiborne, a representative in Congress from Mississippi, to the *President*, will explain *why* a notorious contumacious *defaulter* was re-appointed to office, after having been repeatedly threatened with *removal:*

"COLUMBUS, Sept. 15, 1835.

"Poindexter employed a vile, unprincipled agent, (Gibson Woodbridge) to take testimony at this office, under a resolution of the Senate; and he endeavored to implicate General Harris and George W. Martin in some transaction of very *minor* importance. * * * Nothing would rejoice him (Poindexter) more than the expulsion of General Harris, whom he knows to be *one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the administration* in Mississippi. His *family and connexions* are extremely *influential*, and *all of them are co-operating with us* in the arduous struggle which we are now making. *They are true Democrats;* and the bank, nullifying, and White parties would shout 'victory' at any blow aimed at them."

And, therefore, because Harris and his family were "*democrats*" and "*extremely influential*," he must be re-appointed, though a defaulter to the amount of over *a hundred thousand dollars!* This would prevent the opposition from crying 'victory'!! Mr. Claiborne goes on to say to the President: "We are in the midst of an electioneering campaign: Governor Runnels, R. Walker, Major B. W. Edwards, and myself, constitute the *democratic Van Buren* ticket. It will be a close contest.

In the case of Sterling, eight letters were written to him by the Secretary, through a period of two years and a half, calling for a settlement of his accounts, and the payment of the balance of money in his hands. He was never *removed*, or "cast off," and is a defaulter to the amount of $10,733 70.

In the case of Linn, ten letters, extending through a period of three years and a half, were addressed to him, demanding a settlement of his accounts, and the payment of the money in his hands. He was never "cast off," but *resigned*, a defaulter to the amount of $55,962 06!

Next comes Boyd, the successor of defaulter Harris. Six letters were addressed to him in the course of one year, from Secretary Woodbury, complaining of his not paying over the amount of money in his hands. He was not "cast off." It was of this defaulter that V. M. Gareche, who had been appointed a commissioner to examine into the matter, wrote to the Secretary: "The account of the Receiver, which I have made out and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of $55,965 54.—The man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think that he is an *honest man*, and has been led astray *by the example of his predecessor*, and *a certain looseness in the code of morality* which does not move in so *limited* a circle as it does with us at home. * * * You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being *retained* in preference to another appointment; for *he has his hands full now*, and will not be disposed to speculate any more!!" The fable of the fox and the flies.

With these facts, we leave the Globe to its mendacity.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with lighters Union and Commerce, with Goods for W. McIntyre, D. Shaw, Nott & Starr, D. B. Robinson & Co., George McNeill, Yarbrough & Ray, U. S. Arsenal, B. Rose, M. R. Willkings, W. McL. McKay, D. O'Hanlon, and C. J. Orrell, of this place; and for H. A. London, Gov. Dudley, Cress & Boger, T. L. Cowan, A. Lindsay, D. P. Wier, E. D. Bowman, Evans & Nettle, E. W. Ogilvie, M. Chambers, R. Foster, Foster & Gilbert, H. Humphries, A. J. Hill, Mrs. Moore, F. J. Hill, Rev. Mr. Davis, T. J. Johnson, P. Mabry, and Jas. Hooker, of the interior.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

This Steam ship arrived at New York on Friday night, having left Bristol on the afternoon of the 18th May, thus performing the trip in 13 days and 3 hours—the shortest ever known.

The old Ministry, which had resigned because it was unable to command an effective majority in the House of Commons, were about to be reinstated,—The Queen having previously called on Sir Robert Peel to form a Ministry, but the attempt failed because Sir Robert demanded the dismissal of some of the ladies belonging to the Queen's household, a demand which she indignantly refused. There was great excitement in England.

In Paris, an alarming insurrection took place on the 12th May. The Government was taken entirely by surprise, an extraordinary council was held, at which the King presided. The city was in a state of seige for nine hours, and a great number of persons were killed and wounded. The killed and wounded among the troops alone was 90. The disturbance had been quelled.

The commercial news is unfavorable. Cotton continued to decline, and was about 1d lower than the highest point it had reached. The sales of the week ending March 17th, were only 7,960 bales. In New York the news produced a perfect pause.

Money was scarce in England, and American stocks consequently a mere drug.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig of Monday, gives the returns from four more counties, which have elected three Whigs and one Conservative.—This makes a total on joint ballot, so far, 80 Whigs, 11 Conservatives, and 78 Tories. Three to be heard from, of which one was Whig last year.

Thus ends the great victory of Torrism in Virginia!

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Allen McDougald, Mr. ALEXANDER McALISTER to Miss JANET McNEILL McLEAN, daughter of Duncan McLean, dec'd,—all of this County.

In this county, on the 28th ult., by David McNeill, Esq., Mr. GEORGE T. KING to Miss DOROTHY D. SLOCUMB, daughter of the late Stephen Slocumb, of Sampson county, N. C.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

May 27—Brig Victress from Charleston; Schrs. Harriet, Savage, and Patriot from do. 28—Schr. Agnes from Philadelphia. 29—Schr. Joseph from Newport. 31—Brig Osage from New York. June 2—Brig Monhagen from New York; Schrs. John McRea from Newport, Henry Camerdon from Philadelphia, and Alfred F. Thorn and Eliza Jane from New York. 3—Schrs. Olive from New York, Susan from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

May 27—Schrs. Daniel Webster for Baltimore, Le Roy for Martinique. 29—Brigs Huntingdon for Porto Rico, New York for Philadelphia; Schr. Providence for Boston. 30—Brig Granite for Martinique; Schrs. Harriet for New York, Albion for Boston. June 2—Schr. Andrew Jackson for New York.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 649 bbls.; Tar, 130 bbls.; Bacon, 12,101 lbs.; Pork, 19 bbls.; Lard, 3 bbls.; Cotton, 8 bales.

A violent hail storm occurred at Wilmington on Friday night, and another on Sunday night, which did immense injury to the crops in the vicinity.

SILK WORM EGGS.

ABOUT one Milllion of Silk Worm Eggs, of the best quality, for sale by the subscriber. About one-half of them are the produce of worms fed exclusively on the White mulberry.

WM. H. MAFFITT.

June 1, 1839. 48-tf

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

Parlor Organ.—The Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past Winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Fayetteville and taken a room at Mrs. Brown's, (Gillespie Street,) where he may be found until the 12th inst. Early application is desirable.

June 4. 48-1w

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., } 48-9w.
May 31, 1839. }

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

June 3, 1839. 48-8w.

N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

The Exercises

OF the Second Session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTE will commence on the 8th day of July, 1839, and end on the 5th day of December. All who are disposed to send Scholars to this Institution, are requested to make early application to Mr. W. F. Leak, Mr. Pickett Leak, or Mrs. H. Green, Principal of the Institution. Terms of Tuition as heretofore. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Rockingham, June 1, 1839. 48-4w

An important Job.

A CONTRACT for extensive repairs to the Court House and Jail for Marion District, will be let out by the Commissioners of Public Buildings on the first Monday in July next, at Marion Court House.

Proposals, addressed to the Subscriber by that time, will be attended to. Those desiring a profitable business, would do well to give this prompt attention.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH.

June 3, 1839. 48-4w

Notice.

ALL persons are warned not to trade for a Note of One Hundred Dollars, payable to Henry B. Hedgpeth, made by the subscribers. The said Hedgpeth is now indebted to Cor's D. Smith, one of the obligors in said Note, considerably more than what the Note calls for, and he (as we are informed) having left the State without settling his business, we are determined not to pay the said Note, it being the only one which he held or holds against us.

SAMSON D. SMITH,
C. D. SMITH.

Carthage, N. C., May 28, 1839. 43-4w

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*f*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*f*

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23-6mpd

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100 REAMS FOOLSCAP PAPER,
100 do. Imperial Printing do,
100 do. Medium do. do,
8 do. Super Royal do. do,
50 do. Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26*f*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Chas. T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36*f*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Waldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839 37tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69*f*

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*f*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*f*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr. Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3M

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c., All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

CO TER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quiniue, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF **$20,000!!**

2 PRIZES OF **$15,000!!**

3 PRIZES OF **$10,000!!**

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OFPROPERTY SITUATED IN N EW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet. 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tID

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

☞ The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Star will insert the above six months and forward their accounts to this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1839.

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 43-tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19*tf*

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypl

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2*m*

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.,
April 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,
GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received.